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CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

- Arias Stella's Candidacy for UN Secretary General Launched
(EL COMERCIO, 23 Aug 81) 1

CUBA

- Western Naval District Construction Project Continues
(Pablo Noa; VERDE OLIVO, 16 Aug 81) 3
- Lack of Worker Enthusiasm for Incentives Noted
(Raul Palazuelos; TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA, various dates)..... 7
- Problems in Teaching Discussed by New Teachers
(Dulce Maria Hernandez; JUVENTUD REBELDE, various dates).... 11
- Cano Addresses FAR Training Center Graduation
(Miguel Cano; GRANMA, 24 Jul 81) 18
- Perez Gonzalez Speaks With Accounting, Economics Students
(Luis Hernandez Serrano; JUVENTUD REBELDE, 19 Jul 81) 22

EL SALVADOR

- Handal on People's Liberation Front, Events in El Salvador
(Shafiq Jorge Handal Interview; LATINSKAYA AMERIKA, Jun 81). 24

PERU

- Interior Minister Discusses Strikes, Terrorist Escalation
(EL COMERCIO, 26 Aug 81) 31
- Irrigation Project Involves 101,870 Hectares, 2,400 Megawatts
(EL COMERCIO, 23 Aug 81) 32
- Chamber of Deputies Suspends APRA Congressman
(EL COMERCIO, 26 Aug 81) 34
- Belaunde Discusses 1982 Budget Allocation, Strikes
(EL COMERCIO, 24 Aug 81) 35

ARIAS STELLA'S CANDIDACY FOR UN SECRETARY GENERAL LAUNCHED

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Aug 81 p B-2

[Text] Paris, 22 August (AFP)--For the first time since the UN was established in 1945, a Latin American representative has a real opportunity to be designated secretary general at the end of the year, when the successor to Austrian Kurt Waldheim, who has been harshly challenged by the United States, will be considered.

The Latin American Campaign to win the secretary general's post was without a doubt the most important political event on the continental level last week because of the regional and international repercussions this battle may have.

With only four months of Waldheim's term remaining, this political battle intensifies this week with the confirmation of the aspirations of the Peruvian foreign minister, Javier Arias Stella.

Arias Stella emerges as the consensus candidate, with the hope of obtaining general support from all over the continent.

The supporters of Arias Stella's candidacy launched the campaign with the argument that the Peruvian minister of foreign relations represents a democratic government, a member of the movement of nonaligned nations and one with moderate third-world views.

The aspirations of the Peruvian foreign minister, however, will within the Latin American context have to triumph over the ambition which some diplomatic circles in Washington attribute to Alejandro Orfila, the Argentine representative who is presently secretary general of the Organization of American States (OAS).

Although Orfila has not to date officially confirmed his desire to be Waldheim's successor, it is known that in recent months he has been discreetly sounding out the representatives of the major powers to determine the reaction his possible candidacy might arouse.

The participation of two Latin American representatives in the battle for the post of secretary general of the UN is apparently based on the existence of an agreement reached in 1977, when Austrian Kurt Waldheim was reelected for a second term.

On that occasion, the two leading powers--the United States and the USSR--agreed on the need to reelect Waldheim in order to block, at any cost, the candidacy of former Mexican president Luis Echeverria Alvarez, who had the support of Latin America, and a large part of the Third World, and the sympathy of China.

In order to encourage a change in this balance of forces, Washington and Moscow agreed to support the candidacy of a Latin American representative at the end of 1981, when the successor to Waldheim would be chosen.

Since its founding in 1945, the UN has never been headed by a representative of Latin America.

For the time being, the present secretary general of the UN seems to be planning to run for reelection again.

However, according to diplomatic circles at the UN, his aspirations will come up against a United States veto.

5157

CSO: 3010/1781

WESTERN NAVAL DISTRICT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT CONTINUES

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 16 Aug 81 pp 34-37

[Article by Pablo Noa]

[Text] "We are very pleased to know that our work on this project is improving the standard of living of hundreds of comrades dedicated to the defense of the fatherland!"

These words were spoken by Lt Lavin Banos Valdes, of the steel-workers group of the 10th Brigade, Enterprise No 5, of the Directorate for Military Construction and Housing, FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces].

We talked with him and several construction workers representative of various generations of workers in that sector. All of them share the optimism proper to these years of socialist dedication in our country. Their remarks are the most eloquent proof of this.

Men and Machines

In an immense area, where the irregularity of the terrain had raised the question of whether it could ever be dominated, a complex of buildings is being constructed which is destined for the combatants of the Revolutionary Navy of the Western Naval District.

Integrated harmoniously with the countryside for several years, men and machines are transforming the landscape in this region.

Important construction projects have been completed, some of which are now being used. Several projects are in the completion stage and others are being started.

During a tour of the construction site, we observed the spirit and interest of all workers to finish their assigned tasks with the required quality and in the scheduled time frame. Workers with long years of experience, together with young men who are virtually starting in construction, are making an effort to meet the proposed objectives.

That Is Why They Are There

Although we had initiated our talks with Lieutenant Banos, during our visit we had the opportunity to become acquainted with many outstanding comrades. They, with their comments, made a point of complementing the general idea we had of work they are doing.

We heard Pablo Valdes Diaz speak frequently. The young man is about to complete his military service in an MGR [Cuban Revolutionary Navy] unit, and has requested permission to remain in it, as he wants to be a naval officer.

He, like other sailors, is providing support to the enterprise's construction workers to expedite completion of the task. He has been outstanding on the job to the point of now being the foreman of a concrete mixing crew.

"We are pleased with the work we are doing. We know that by doing this work we are helping improve our living conditions and those of the rest of our navy comrades," Pedro Pablo said, coming to a stop in front of a "mountain" of cement, gravel and sand.

"In the group I am supervising," he added, "all of the crew are about my age. However, there is a high feeling of collectivism, respect and discipline. Here we do our jobs with the operating methods to which we have become accustomed in the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces]."

Trucks and power shovels are moving around us indicating that concrete pouring will begin in another part of the construction site. Pedro Pablo prepared to leave us but before joining his crew he says: "Recently, management congratulated us. The work we did to complete the flooring of one segment of a programmed construction project made history in the brigade,...."

The young man returns to his job. Next we are told about his crew, of how they continually apply creative initiative to resolve any problem that arises. That is characteristic of them.

Maj Manuel Medina Sabigni recalls how on one occasion, when there was great urgency in completing the concrete pouring operation on one job, among other problems there was an electric power outage which made it impossible to use the concrete mixer. What is more, visibility was limited, as it was night. However, to avoid a work stoppage, which would entail the loss of manhours and materials, the young men decided to light the area with several torches which they had made themselves. In this way they continued to pour concrete, using an internal combustion engine powered concrete mixer. The day was saved, and the crew successfully finished the job assigned them on that occasion.

"Really, the whole group is outstanding," Major Medina concluded.

These Opinions

"In a situation like this, it is not easy to single out one or two comrades," explained Eduardo Rodriguez Castaneda, secretary general of the party cell. "I would say that it is impossible to talk about the project without mentioning Luis Alarcon Cabrales, combatant of Column 1 of the Rebel Army, who has been working on military construction since 1968. Here he is a crane mechanic. Or Antonio Perez Nodarse, crane operator, who previously was a sapper with an FAR unit, and who, as soon as he joined the brigade, became the best socialist emulation worker."

"I could also tell you about the example of Victor Soroa, the best worker of the quarter in the region, who is proud to belong to a small but good group. Like him are Vicente Ganzalez Tapia, with 31 years in construction, who knows all there is to know about this work; Regino Diaz Valdes, a helper in the steelworkers' brigade; Marcellino Soler, along with his earthmover since 1967, prior to which he was a good tankman."

"Another comrade who has contributed his know-how and brawn is Julian Ruiz Machin, who has been in this work 20 years and can boast of being a charter member of military construction. He was present for the building of the Silvio Caro community, the Mausoleum of the Soviet Internationalist Soldier and the preparation and reconstruction of areas for the Fourth Spartakicidas of Friendly Armies in 1977. He knows his job and does it."

"Even with these names, I have mentioned only a few. In these activities, the role of the individual is the decisive factor in achieving collective successes. That is why I said that even though it would be a brief account I had to mention those names."

And Rafael Izaguirre adds: "When the members of the 10th Brigade arrived here, from the very beginning they did not have suitable living quarters.

"They had to get along with what was available. The situation did not affect the spirit of any of them and even less their work. Later a module was built to provide temporary facilities; it had the basics to take care of the housing needs and activities of our comrades. I want to make it clear to you that the members of the brigade live together as a unit. They remain at the work site all week and on Saturdays and Sundays visit their families."

Aguirre, who is secretary general of the trade union section, took it upon himself to offer us information about the living and working conditions of the construction workers. To conclude his remarks, he emphasized the close connection between the party, command and trade union in the accomplishment of the dissimilar tasks arising out of fulfilling the requirements of the work plan.

Noelia Diaz, organizing secretary of the UJC [Union of Young Communists], gave an extensive account of the participation of young people -- and they are many -- in getting the job done, raising production and fighting against absenteeism.

Once again we were told about the valuable assistance given by a group of sailors and officers. On this occasion the remarks were made by Jorge Luis Concepcion, the Brigade's chief engineer, as he corrected the work done by the sailors on the roof of a building.

We listened to his instructions and praise of the group. Then we talked with Raimundo Castillo Mesa, converted into a C bricklayer, a vanguard in emulation who recently was given the honor of becoming a UJC activist. The other sailor referred to was Pedro Rodriguez Martinez, whom we had seen in the concrete pouring group.

"In the construction of the camp," the engineer said, "we have taken the greatest care to create an agreeable and modern ambience. Those details can be observed in the structure proper of the installations and in the combination of colors applied to the walls. We are sure that the combatants will be pleased with the facilities."

"By doing this," he continued, "we are collaborating in giving the unit pleasant living quarters at the same time as we are making a reality of one of the agreements of the First and Second Party Congresses with respect to the progressive improvement of living and working conditions of FAR combatants."

'We Laid It on Thick'

It might be thought that "we laid it on thick" when we selected several outstanding workers and gave an account of their work in this project. Without wishing to justify ourselves, one has to visit the site and see what is being done by those self-sacrificing men and women working for the Directorate of Military Construction and Housing.

For them, neither day nor night matters. They are only interested in completing the job on time and with the prescribed quality. It is enough for them to know the reason they are doing this.

8143

CSO: 3010/1802

LACK OF WORKER ENTHUSIASM FOR INCENTIVES NOTED

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 7, 10, 17 Jun 81

[Article by Raul Palazuelos: "Elementary Question: To Earn Reward Or Not"]

[7 Jun 81 p 2]

[Text] There are a lot of elementary questions. They abound in literature, music, art and, also, in economics.

Who has not at some time heard or used Hamlet's famous speech in that work by Shakespeare: "To be or not to be, that is the question." There is another well-known expression in detective literature: "Elementary, my dear Watson." It is not even necessary to give the name of the speaker, is it? You know it--Sherlock Holmes.

It is similar with an economic factor enjoyed by Havana workers today, the Material Stimulation Fund. The elementary part is that it is earned or not earned but it is not lost. How can something be lost if it has not been earned, possessed, created?

A definable criterion, also elementary and essential, prevails in the economic development of society. Although efforts are recognized, society only rewards tangible results. In the production economy, this means ignoring subjective, emotional and affective considerations to reward those achievements represented by social and collective benefits for the country rather than the individual. However, it is definitely the individual, the social being, who enjoys these benefits.

The Material Stimulation Funds represent one of the ways to increase individual and collective workers' interest in increasing work productivity and the volume of production, to improve quality, reduce production costs, increase the earnings of the socialist enterprise and increase the profitability of production. In other words, it should carry work efficiency in the enterprises to superior levels since the enterprise is precisely the basic cell of the socialist economy.

Stimulation funds were formed experimentally in some 200 enterprises in the country in 1979. In 1980, the total increased slightly and in 1981 the experience accumulated in that motivational process and in the implementation of the SDPE [Economic Management and Planning System] permitted the extension of the benefits of direct material stimulus to 440 enterprises.

The Havana provinces contain an appreciable percentage of these enterprises this year: 147 production and service enterprises which is 25.9 percent of the total. There are 33 enterprises included in Havana Province and 114 in Havana City.

The above information was published in TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA a few weeks ago. This article will go into some aspects of the modifications introduced by JUCEPLAN [Central Planning Board] regulating the formation and use of the decentralized material stimulation funds.

These modifications would gradually extend that mechanism of economic calculation to all the enterprises in the country in the course of the 5-year period 1981-1985.

What does this mean? It is a way to continue improving the application of economic calculation as a means to increase economic efficiency, to make sure that each centavo invested by society in production is repaid with an equivalent counterpart in material and spiritual goods and to continue purifying the socialist principle of reward and distribution based on work quantity and quality.

In the coming segments, we will comment on some of those regulation modifications.

Their application in the Havana enterprises, as in the rest of the country, will permit thousands of workers in Havana and Havana City to verify the elementary proposition that a stimulation fund is earned or not earned but it is not lost. It is all a matter of firmly "tackling" the job to become more productive, decrease the cost per peso of production, increase the estimated earnings, increase value of production and produce more in exportable products.

[10 Jun 81 p 2]

[Text] Speaking of elementary questions and of material stimulation funds, one question is obvious. There are about a dozen new modifications to the JUCEPLAN method. They are the expression of experience gained in almost 3 years of work with stimulation funds--those with rewards as well as those with sociocultural measures and housing construction.

This year 114 enterprises in Havana City, including three of the people's government enterprises, are authorized to form these funds. In Havana Province, authorization has been given to 33 enterprises, including two local government enterprises.

It must be seen that this really is an expansion. Last year there were 17 authorized enterprises in Havana Province and 60 in Havana City. Now 16 enterprises have been added to one and 54 to the other.

The recently added enterprises in Havana Province include: Maximo Gomez Generation, Confecciones Ariguanabo, the Gregorio Arlee Manalich Agroindustrial Complex, Havana Milk Products, Construction of Industrial Projects No. 2, Alquizar Multiple Crop Enterprise and the Genetic Fish Enterprise in Este and in Valle de Peru. The people's government enterprises included are the Provincial Havana Bus Transportation and Rental Car Transportation.

As to the capital, those newly authorized include: the Havana Electricity Transmission and Distribution Enterprise, Havana City Electric Generation, Powerplant

Maintenance, Antex Textile Factory, Confecciones Juveniles, Modistura, Cuban Tuna Fleet, Regla Industrial Fishing Enterprise and Albert Kuntz Crackers. The three people's government enterprises are: the Provincial Cracker Enterprise, the Havana Municipal Bread and Candy Enterprise and the Provincial Cracker and Candy Distribution Enterprise.

Also included are the Havana Urban Bus Enterprise, Construction and Assembly, the Central Wholesale Office Equipment Enterprise and the Serum and Hemoderived Products Factory.

Profitable enterprises will have the actual profits that they earn as the source of their funds.

Nonprofitable enterprises--that is, those that, due to their social function, operate at a planned loss--will form these funds by decreasing the planned subsidy based on the cost per peso of production achieved the previous year.

The profitable enterprises will form the reward fund based on the following indicators: a) increase in work productivity calculated on net production; b) decrease of cost per peso of production; c) increase in estimated profit; d) increase in value of production; and e) increase in value of export production.

Only three of these five indicators will be used in the formation of the fund. Non-profitable enterprises will only take two into account: increase in work productivity calculated on net production and increase in production.

There has been an important modification in the new method. Now the organisms of the central administration and the people's government are authorized to plan up to 5 percent of the reward fund as a reserve to stimulate those establishments, shops, brigades or individual workers who have fulfilled or overfulfilled their technical-economic plans even though their enterprise has not been able to form a material stimulation fund due to poor management or other factors beyond their control.

In that way work heroes, distinguished innovators and efficiency experts, collectives with good work, etc., can be rewarded.

One of the most interesting modifications explains that, when there is lack of fulfillment of the supply contracts, the planned reward fund will be decreased by 1 percent for each percent of lack of fulfillment. In other words, keep an eye on fulfillment of the supply contracts! That is also an elementary proposition.

[17 Jun 81 p 3]

[Text] Improvement of the SDPE and its expansion provide an inexhaustible source of experience about how to continue improving the organizational and economic mechanisms. This increases the interest of the workers in the work results of their enterprise, their factory, their brigade, their own individual work.

Since the mechanism of material incentives --represented by authorization for the formation of material stimulation funds in the economic entities--was put into practice, much good has been achieved.

There have been noticeable increases in work productivity, decreased production costs, improved labor discipline and an increased number of products available to society.

Also the number of workers who receive direct material and moral benefits from the results of their creative work has slowly increased. Everyone recalls that when the mechanism of material stimulation through reward was first used, few enterprises --barely 200--were included in the program.

The accumulation of experience in the creation of funds yields broader and more educational results. This year 440 enterprises throughout the country will form reward funds, carry out sociocultural measures and construct housing. The reader will recall that a fairly large percentage corresponded to the Havana provinces--144 enterprises or 33.4 percent of the national total.

A sizable number of enterprises throughout the country are now authorized by JUCEPLA to form funds--18.2 percent of all enterprises or about 2,412 enterprises.

New enterprises will be included in the remaining years of the present 5-year period with all, or at least most of them, forming funds to some degree by the end.

Progress in improving the mechanisms and regulations for the formation of stimulation funds led to some modifications. Some of those modifications have served as the basis for this columnist's previous two articles.

They led to a conversation a few days ago with a veteran worker in the mechanical industry, a very skilled turner. After many years of working in almost all the jobs in this sector which processes means of production, this old worker felt, correctly, that material reward is also moral reward. He argued: "Isn't it perhaps social recognition of the quantity and, especially, the quality of the products that one has made to strongly encourage one's factory to fulfill the most beautiful duty--to fulfill the economic and technical duties of our state of workers and peasants?"

Of course, receiving material reward for quantified efforts in production also represents a moral award because it is already known--and it has been the title of these articles--that the reward is earned or not earned but it is not lost. In other words, to help with one's own efforts to create stimulation funds means creating an important moral phenomenon under socialism--creating moral values. Isn't it perhaps participating in the satisfaction of the ever growing needs of society?

Socialist emulation plays a basic role in this process of formation of material stimulation funds. There is emulation to be one of the best producers, those who achieve the most and the best quality in production and services. There is emulation to see one's factory or enterprise come in first, pushing society forward, uphill, with the strength of a giant, with the constant desire to reach the higher steps where the new man of the communist society stands proud, happy, given up entirely to work with disinterest and love.

7717
CSO: 3010/1760

PROBLEMS IN TEACHING DISCUSSED BY NEW TEACHERS

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 9, 15, 17 Jun 81

[Article by Dulce Maria Hernandez]

[9 Jun 81 p 3]

[Text] Do our young teachers have problems with their attitude?

JUVENTUD REBELDE took notes as a group of intermediate education teachers debated the matter at the National Conference for the Analysis of the UJC (Union of Young Communists) Effort with Young Teaching Staff.

Xiomera Hernandez, who teaches classes at a basic secondary school in San Antonio de los Banos, La Habana, frankly felt that there really are problems of attitude among the young teachers, who show no interest in methodological training, and the spirit of some of them indicates that they do not want to be teachers.

Before that, Dagoberto Guzman of the Reinaldo Diez Municipal School in Havana said that the young teacher's attitude toward methodological training to a large extent depends on its quality and emphasized: "The UJC has to keep watch over and check out these aspects of the situation at each school and appropriately concentrate on those that suffer from these problems."

Let us note what Luis Rodriguez of the Julio A. Delgado Technical and Vocational Training School in Guantanamo points out: "These problems encountered by young people in connection with methodological training and other important tasks in this sector crop up everywhere and are due to the fact that they do not like to do this kind of work, although I agree that there are some who do not have the proper attitude."

Ismael Laborde of the Technical and Vocational Training School in Santiago de Cuba expressed concern over this generalization of young teachers' attitudinal problems, saying: "I feel that some comrades could show more enthusiasm, but it is unfair to make absolute statements since we would then have to doubt the exemplariness of this group of young people who are ready to give their all for the triumph of the educational revolution."

Rosa Fernandez of the Isle of Youth, Omar Rodriguez of the Granma Preuniversity Institute (IPU) and Miriam Garcia and Ines Maria Leon of the Martires de Pino III

Polytechnical School and Teachers Training School, respectively, in Camaguey also participated in the discussion.

All of them agreed that problems of attitude are to a greater or lesser degree to be found in a minority of the young teachers, but that generally speaking and in conclusion it can be affirmed that our young teachers are exemplary with regard to methodological training and the work they do.

This national conference for the purpose of exchanging ideas, which summarized the results of those held by the rank and file, enabled them to comprehend the difficulties that affect the mission entrusted to the UJC rank and file organizations of which these teachers are members.

The Third UJC Congress indicated the need for directing the organization's work toward the attainment of exemplary behavior among the teachers, especially UJC members, and for seeing to it that they acquire a conscientious discipline and an attitude consonant with the ethical, moral and revolutionary principles with which they are striving to inculcate their students.

This is why the UJC is making a systematic effort in its search for solutions to avoid anything that might constitute an obstacle to the progress of the educational process and why it receives, evaluates and channels concerns, experiences, suggestions or recommendations at the appropriate echelons and agencies.

Small as it may be, one behavioral problem, a teacher's lack of exemplariness — all the more so if he is a UJC member — is much more serious if this problem arises with a large group of students.

There are factors that exert a negative influence on the work of and results achieved by the young teachers, but what can certainly not be permitted is the case where behind the objective difficulties lie concealed a poor attitude, a lack of interest, the lack of a spirit of self-denial and sacrifice. The organization feels that it has to wage a constant battle against these problems of the UJC rank and file organizations.

Does anyone else want to express an opinion in these columns?

[15 Jun 81 p 2]

[Text] "I feel that the young teachers' attitude is exemplary and that they definitely are interested in methodological training. What happens is that sometimes this does not motivate the young people," says Eduardo Garboy, of the Jose Marti IPU in Havana, who does not particularly agree with certain previously published opinions.

Jesus Garcia, a teacher at the Bandera Roja Technical and Vocational Training School in the province of La Habana, said that the UJC ought to involve itself more deeply in the work performed by those young people who enter the teaching field for the first time and pay special attention to their methodological training, and added that he, however, had to admit that negative attitudes were apparent among some young teachers who should exhibit the attention technical advancement demands.

A recently held national conference for the analysis of the UJC's effort with young teaching staff has made it possible for us to understand how the inexperienced teachers live and perform, their concerns and experiences, and to listen to their ideas and suggestions for solving certain problems, since many of those who attended the conference had only graduated a year or two before, which is why they spoke about how they in practice were dealing with errors due to inexperience.

Discussion of this issue succeeded in commanding everyone's attention:

"There is no reason for our methodological training program to be ineffective, since it is provided with a director, an assistant director, a technical advisory council, etc., whose job it is to see to it that the proposed objectives are achieved and to adopt the appropriate measures for it to develop with the required quality," Jose A. Garcia of the Van Troi IPU in Havana said.

"In my rank and file committee the difficulties incurred in the methodological training program were analyzed and we came to the conclusion that there is a shortage of textbooks and that we have a very limited number of other books, which is why we, in conjunction with the administration, felt it necessary to adopt measures in an attempt to adapt the program to the particular characteristics of each school."

This statement by Ismael Laborde, a teacher at the Technical and Vocational Training School in Santiago de Cuba, points out how the exchange of experiences in this sector is of interest for the job being done by the UJC which with its effective effort is supporting the progress of the educational revolution.

Olga Gonzalez, also a teacher in technical and vocational training, but in Matanzas, added: "In addition to the lack of textbooks, the technical teachers guidance program is affected by the little amount of time the young graduates who are assigned to the center have to spend on it."

With regard to this, Alfredo Reyes and Luis Alvarez of the Institute of Economy of Playa in Havana, who enumerated the problems those recently graduated have and the little effort devoted to them in the methodological training program, expressed similar opinions.

A Conclusion

One main conclusion was arrived at following the various opinions that were expressed: There are problems with the teaching materials as regards students and teachers and this makes the learning process and the quality of the classes that are taught difficult.

Since the last course of studies difficulties in the methodological training of teachers have been mentioned, such as: errors in organization, planning and systematization, failure to complete study plans and programs, the insufficient mastery of course contents and methodologies some teachers demonstrate, as well as the lack of attention to constant study and repeated absences — on the part of some — from orientation sessions.

However, when some teachers explain the shortcomings of the educational teaching process at their schools, they offer as a reason for them the lack of specific

materials, such as textbooks and reference works, chemical reagents for laboratory and workshop exercises, blackboards and chalk, and problems of school organization among others.

Actually, while progress is being made in solving each of these problems, many of them persist and become obstacles that have to be overcome in the course of affairs because they certainly have an effect on things, but these problems cannot be allowed to form a backdrop behind which real flaws of inconsistent attitude are concealed.

At the 308 UJC rank and file organization teaching centers that were visited the evaluations of inexperienced teachers without distinction indicated that the following deficiencies exist: failure to take into account the educational principle of the class, failure to make use of existing educational resources and disregard of students' individual difficulties. While we are convinced of the fact that these methodological errors are harmful to the learning process, what should the rank and file committee do about them?

Each UJC rank and file committee must more thoroughly evaluate the real causes of these problems and determine when an error of this kind is committed through the inexperience or insufficient technical and teachers training of the teachers, when it is related to a lack of education or insufficient utilization of the methodological training program, whether this is the result of the teacher's individual attitude or because he has not achieved the objectives set for him, and when other factors influence the situation.

It will then be possible to determine whether it is necessary to discuss the young teacher's attitude, or whether the right thing to do is to confer with the administrative council of the center on the steps to be taken so that the methodological training and technical assistance that is provided for the inexperienced teachers will exactly correspond to their needs or what other step is to be taken so that the shortcomings natural to the inexperienced young teacher's performance are not added to the objective difficulties involved.

What is at issue is the achievement of a controlled effort that will eradicate negligence, passivity and other inconsistent attitudes, a lack of effort and initiative.

Because most of the educators — teachers and instructors — are young and about 60 percent of them are UJC members, the organization's political effort in this sector is of special significance.

In this course of studies firm steps are taken and direct attention to young teaching staff is intensified to preserve and maintain their exemplariness, which requires of each rank and file organization that it perfect its operational methods and internal life, which must assume a concrete form in the individual and collective effort of UJC members.

Does anyone else want to express an opinion on this subject?

[17 Jun 81 p 2]

[Text] "When in organic chemistry class I speak to my students about a compound with aromatic properties and we do not have it on hand, I substitute for it a mixture of castor oil with a few drops of benzoin," said the young teacher at the plenary session and captured everyone's attention.

At the National Conference for the Analysis of the UJC's Effort with Young Teaching Staff Dagoberto Guzman, president of the BTJ [Youth Technical Brigades] at the Reynaldo Diaz Basic Secondary School in Alamar, Havana, related that, due to the lack of chemical reagents, they have been looking for substitutes in the form of readily available common pharmaceuticals. Dagoberto, how do you obtain a neutralization reaction? If a hydroxide and an acid are needed, one of his students brings a bottle of milk of magnesia, which contains hydroxide, and *salfuman*, which contains hydrochloric acid, is added to it.

All one has to do to obtain gaseous emissions is to heat oxygenated water, which contains a large concentration of oxygen, in order to observe the desired reaction.

After watching the experiments, the children go home to practice them.

Dagoberto said that he was very interested in the effort that is being made at his school in quest of a suitable method for handling overactive adolescents who do not cause enough disturbances for them to be assigned to special schools.

But more than once at the conference the question arose as to why BTJ action in the educational sector has declined.

There, before the 235 people attending the plenary session, they came to the conclusion that the effort made by the brigades was very limited because they did not know how to look for the content of their work. Some agreed that there is little guidance, little in the way of publication of the results of research, a lack of motivation. It was suggested that JUVENTUD TECNICA extend priority to positive experiments, some of which have been rewarded.

What Is Happening to the BTJ?

There can be no doubt that the lack of a practical approach in the orientations at the schools has an influence on the rank and file and a vigorous assault on problems, the creative spirit that comes first in the country's other sectors in which the forgers of our future are distinguishing themselves, is also lacking.

Nor have the administrations of some of the teaching centers in practice understood the need for stimulating this effort and the benefits it could produce in the solution of problems and in the elevation of the quality of its educational function as an institution.

The mistaken opinion — rather widespread — of those who feel that "everything is regulated in education," "there is nothing to be invented," "we cannot innovate," also makes progress difficult. There is nothing farther from reality than these opinions which block creativity and retard solutions that could be provided for some of our objective material limitations and others of a subjective nature that crop up during the present phase of development.

New Initiative Is Needed

The claim that orientations are lacking is debatable since, if we look back on the debates of the Fourth BTJ Conference (1979), we observe positive appraisals of the support that was being extended to the Improvement Plan and to an increase in educational quality, an objective that is still number one on the list among the principals.

In the educational sector the BTJ can go on lending their aid to the teachers training process, specifically in those areas of the Improvement Plan where problems have been encountered during its introduction, as well as independently reinforcing the interest of students through more effective teaching methods.

The BTJ can contribute to raising the quality of teachers training, encouraging the designing and elaboration of educational media and seeing to it that these are really used to advantage by teachers according to the specific needs of each school and helping in the solution of problems at many of the country's schools.

Rejuvenation or organization of laboratories, determining how they are to be organized, the compilation of useful materials for the construction of media that will contribute to the improvement of basic study materials could be other initiatives to be developed.

The same applies to the nooks and crannies of methodology, the little museums, charts and files full of problems and exercises and expositions, in order to complement the learning system.

Another domain of endeavor for these BTJ could be the extension of effective support to the vocational guidance of students through special interest clubs where they become involved in the teaching profession, special priority fields like mathematics, physics and chemistry or other fields in which skilled or semi-technical workers or higher-echelon specialists are needed.

They can contribute a great deal to the better scientific and technical, political and ideological, pedagogical and cultural training of those recently graduated teachers who fall within the scope of their activities.

In the field of scientific research the educational BTJ have an unlimited horizon to explore, one they can probe with the aid of the Ministry of Education (MINED) and its experts can offer the collectives for the purpose of proposing ways and means of helping to improve the paths toward the integral, multifaceted and communist edification of our youth.

For the remainder of this course of studies and for the next one, the UJC plans to provide the BTJ with a special initiative so that this movement will become stronger and be able to come up with a specific, large-scale response to meet educational needs.

The MINED, the MES [Ministry of Higher Education], conjointly with the National Council of Youth Technical Brigades, and the UJC with an eye to the new course of studies plan to establish a program of specific measures that will permit them to achieve the goals that have been set.

The UJC has taken under consideration the teachers' demand that a BTJ scientific and pedagogical conference with delegates from the schools themselves be held in order to encourage the movement, one that will put the young teachers in a position to learn the activities of the teaching profession in Cuba and become familiar with current-day experiences, the chief characteristic of which is to impart to them the zeal for advancing in the face of all sorts of difficulties.

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CSO: 3010/1761

CANO ADDRESSES FAR TRAINING CENTER GRADUATION

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 24 Jul 81 p 5

[Speech by Miguel Cano, alternate member, Party Political Bureau, at the graduation of FAR Military Training Center Students held on "Jose Marti" Revolution Square on 19 July 1981, "Year of the 20th Anniversary of the Bay of Pigs": "The Solemn Oath which You Swore Is the Highest Commitment which You Have Ever Undertaken and which Hereafter Will Serve as Guide and Orientation for Your Entire Conduct"]

[Text] Comrades:

The solemn oath which you just took a few minutes ago is the highest commitment which you ever undertook and which hereafter will serve as guide and orientation for your entire conduct and which will govern your entire action as FAR officers, as revolutionaries, and as citizens. This oath, whose strength springs from your revolutionary convictions, furthermore is significant in that it was taken in this Square of the Revolution, the scene of great political battles, on the eve of 26 July, during the year when the FAR celebrate their 25th anniversary and before the figure of the National Hero, Jose Marti, the very model of a real man and revolutionary.

The action at Moncada [barracks], which the FAR commemorate each year with a similar ceremony, was the clarion call that pointed the way to the fatherland's definite independence. From it emerges, strong, as one man, a vanguard of youth who, with our commander-in-chief at the head, combines our people's revolutionary and patriotic traditions with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, correctly linking the national liberation objectives with the requirements of the historical moment, fighting the revolutionary war, and opening the ways to the construction of socialism in our country.

Moncada was the immediate antecedent of the landing of the expeditionary groups from the Granma which signalled the birth of the Rebel Army whose true heirs the FAR are.

Just 28 years after that glorious action and almost 25 years after the Granma landing, we realize ever more strongly that the ideas sustained by that seasoned vanguard were then shared by the working class and the peasantry in order today to form the ideological and political establishment of our people which expresses them and enriches them in the heat of the battle to advance the aspirations of those who fell throughout the struggle to achieve liberty for the fatherland and build socialism.

The young individuals who today receive their first rank as officers are a part of the generations that were born after the events of Moncada and the revolutionary war, individuals who, after completing their professional training, will take up important responsibilities as command personnel and specialists within the FAR, carrying out duties in connection with which they must use everything they learned and in the course of which they must match with their efforts the efforts which the country made in giving them everything they need so that they may be useful to society, to their families, and to themselves. Never before in our fatherland have young people been able to chart their own future paths, as you can do today in a society of workers in which the only things that count are merit and hard work and where every young person, such as you, can realize his aspirations and get to where he wants to.

Your joining the units of the FAR at the start of our 1981-1982 training year will constitute an important boost to our command personnel, engineers, and technicians in the various specialties who will contribute to the successful accomplishment of the complex missions and tasks which the party has assigned to our military establishment.

In facing the enemy--who threatens us once again--the FAR continue to perfect their operational, combat, and political training, improving the campaign skills of their entire personnel who are getting stronger by becoming increasingly effective in handling the complex technical equipment and weapons issued to them, thus improving their combat readiness, further enhancing the preparedness of our reserves and their mobilization capability, and contributing to the better and faster training of Units of Territorial Troops so that they may in this fashion contribute to a substantial increase in the country's defense potential.

The accomplishment of these tasks demands absolute devotion to duty as far as the cadres and fighting men are concerned, plus a high level of discipline, sustained hard work, and a high sense of responsibility.

These conditions, under which you will start your life as officers, will become powerful incentives for learning, for adjustment to life in the field units, and for accomplishing the assigned missions with every possible degree of enthusiasm.

Our party's confidence and certainty to the effect that you will rise to meet these demands are based on the revolutionary quality of this graduating class, on the combined training which you received at the Military Training Centers and on the experience of the commanders and officers, the political organizations and the organizations of the party and the UJC [Union of Young Communists] in the military units, where you will find your strongest support.

Keep in mind that schools prepare you to face the specific and practical problems of work. But never forget that no school, no matter how perfect it may be in its classrooms, can reproduce real life which will always be infinitely richer and more varied. Under your command you will have men who expect precise orders from you, who expect the right solution and the educational example from you; it is your responsibility to train them as loyal, strong, and consistent defenders of the socialist fatherland. You must teach them but above all you must also learn from them; you must learn from your commanders and from everyday practice so as to

perfect your skills as cadres, your capabilities as commanders and your firmness as soldiers.

The tasks you take up require the development of qualities which are necessary for revolutionary cadres in any type of activity, and even more so in military life. You must be demanding and at the same time you must be humane and respectful in your treatment of others; you must display firmness of character to maintain single command and the proper chain of command in the military establishment while at the same time you must be accessible to the others and plain and straight-forward. As the Army Gen Raul Castro pointed out, "We see the military cadre of the revolution as an educator, primarily, by virtue of the mobilizing force of his personal example, by virtue of his technical capacity, and by virtue of the exercise of command in a demanding and humane fashion."

From today onward, you are officers of these FAR who have played such an outstanding role throughout the revolutionary process in our fatherland. It is the oldest establishment of our revolutionary state; it was born and it grew linked to the people during the hard fighting against the tyranny and its participation in the defense and consolidation of the revolution has been decisive.

The people feel linked to their FAR, they feel that they are their own, they love and admire them, they expect them to display an attitude and a response worthy of what they symbolize. We are sure that the members of this graduating class on the 28th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks will be the worthy perpetuators of the best traditions of the FAR.

The working class, the peasants, all working people are clearly aware of the importance of guaranteeing a strong defense for the country; they have tackled that task as their own and they are expressing it through the effort connected with the accomplishment of the economic tasks and by joining the Militia Forces of Territorial Troops with the slogan of "Production and Defense."

The entire country attentively follows the international situation which has been rendered more acute since a group of millionaires, representing the most aggressive and reactionary forces, has come to power in the government of the United States, a group whose policy is aimed at stimulating aggression and armed conflicts in various parts of the world.

They are developing a virulent campaign of threats especially against Cuba but the lies are the same they have been coming out with for more than 20 years; the corrupt and sellout governments which bow to their pressures are the same counter-revolutionaries, they are the same who kept up sabotage and crime like a profitable business and there is essentially nothing original in their acts of boastfulness; they are identical to those of the preceding six Yankee administrations.

We are quite familiar with that policy and our attitude toward it is also the same: we will stay calm and serene, we will adopt the measures necessary to strengthen our position more and more, we will use every minute to organize ourselves and to prepare ourselves and to increase our readiness to fight and win.

This promising future, which we are going to build, through hard work, boldness, and valor, with the strong aid of the brotherly Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, is a future which we will defend at any price.

Dear Comrades:

An important phase in your lives has come to an end. Much hard work was necessary to get to this point and to become officers with a high level of professional skill. Now you are entering the stage of practical application of the knowledge you acquired and you are beginning a phase of likewise hard and constant learning in a field where you have unlimited possibilities for development and personnel improvement.

Dedicate yourselves to military work with passion and enthusiasm; teach with devotion and learn with concentration; accept as your own the experiences of the officers who have many long years of service with the troops; always work in close coordination with the organizations of the party and UJC as the strongest and most effective means for accomplishing the missions and tasks assigned to you.

The life and the work you have ahead of you--for which you have trained for so many years--offers numerous attractions but it is also the life of one of the professions that demands the utmost dedication, determination, initiative, character, valor, and spirit of sacrifice and steadfastness.

In the name of the Party Central Committee, in the name of Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro and FAR Minister Army Gen Raul Castro, I congratulate you on the success you achieved and on your being commissioned as officers.

I urge you with firmness to carry out the oath you have taken and at any moment and under any circumstances to do what is expected of you during the particular historical epoch in which you live: the epoch of the socialist revolution, of the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, of the full liberation of man.

Long live the 28th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks! Long live our Revolutionary Armed Forces! Long live the Communist Party of Cuba! Long live our commander-in-chief! Fatherland or death! We shall win!

5058

CSO:3010/1792

PEREZ GONZALEZ SPEAKS WITH ACCOUNTING, ECONOMICS STUDENTS

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 19 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Luis Hernandez Serrano on the speech by Humberto Perez Gonzalez, alternate member, Party Political Bureau, president of JUCEPLAN [Central Planning Board] to the graduates of the schools of accounting and economics, Havana University]

[Text] "The first half of this year is possibly the best economic half-year from the viewpoint of growth and the degree of accomplishment of the national economic plan throughout the history of the Cuban revolution."

This statement was made by Humberto Perez Gonzalez, alternate member, Party Political Bureau, and president of JUCEPLAN, in talking to some 300 graduates of the schools of accounting and economics at Havana University in the MINCEX [Ministry of Foreign Trade] auditorium in the capital.

He explained that the national economic plan is being overfulfilled during the first half of this year which revealed noteworthy growth when compared to the same period of time in 1980 and he noted that we expect all targets to be attained for this year, keeping in mind, for example, that out of the 21 basic branches of industry during this half-year mentioned, only one is declining in comparison to the preceding year.

He indicated that we can already detect the first major fruits deriving from the system of economic management and planning; to illustrate that he mentioned the fact that, thanks to an increase in labor productivity throughout the country, during the first 6 months of this year, it was possible to save 215,000 workers.

He mentioned construction activities where output went up 27 percent while the average wage grew 14 percent.

"The harvest is an extraordinary example," he said, "since we attained our targets with some 30 00 [as published] men less; industrial capacity was utilized more than ever before, the agricultural output was greater than during earlier years, productivity per machete cutter was greater, and we consumed much less petroleum than during past milling operations."

He said that the sector plans are being accomplished during this half-year, such as in agricultural and livestock production and in construction activities; he noted

that urban transportation has improved tremendously not only due to an increase in the number of units but also their utilization in terms of the frequency of trips and the utilization coefficient of the existing motor pool.

In answering questions from the graduates, he recalled that around 200,000 housing units were to be built in the country during this 5-year term.

He said that the nation already has some university careers in which the graduates are beginning to exceed the demand; he reported a skilled labor force census telling us what we need to know about the location of university graduates in the country and he indicated that another census will be conducted to obtain further data.

He added that the available labor force would be used to the fullest extent over the next 10 years not only by tapping the reserve of female labor but also due to the explosion in the labor force resulting from the fact that more and more young people reach working age in the country; the idea is to use those new workers in achieving various objectives, such as the establishment of new industries which will be started up, etc.

He pointed out that the demand for university-trained economists for this 5-year term involves something like 15,000 and that around 10,000 will be graduated and that the required figure will rise to another 10,000 over the next several years.

"I must emphasize," he said, "the aspect of economic and financial discipline in terms of consciousness and in relation to what is demanded today, as noted by our commander-in-chief Fidel Castro.

"The mechanisms of the economic management and planning system are already working in all of their components and the creation of economic incentive funds is underway in 441 enterprises. We must now soundly develop the contradictions in the system itself and we must apply its general principles according to the specific conditions in each enterprise or workplace."

He also explained that all mechanisms applied so far are aimed at greater efficiency and that one of the areas that must be stressed during this 5-year term involves the improvement of planning, making sure that the plans will increasingly be in line with practical implementation possibilities, keeping inventories up today, keeping control of them, and using the standards of consumption and the production resources with greater efficiency.

5058

CSO:3010/1792

HANDAL ON PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT, EVENTS IN EL SALVADOR

Moscow LATINSKAYA AMERIKA in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 6 May 81) pp 5-12

[Interview with Shafiq Jorge Handal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador and member of the Supreme Command of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Front, on 24 January 1981 in El Salvador: "The Salvadoran People Will Continue Fighting Until They Win"]

[Text] Shafiq Jorge Handal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador and member of the Supreme Command of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Front (PLF), gave newsmen an interview in El Salvador on 24 January 1981 (14 days after the beginning of the PLF's general offensive).

The situation in El Salvador has changed since the time this talk took place. Nevertheless, the full text of the interview, received by our editors and published below, will help our readers gain a better understanding of the situation in El Salvador, which is distinguished by complex developments.

Question: What is the reason for the PLF's present general offensive? What are the forces backing it up?

Answer: To understand the nature and purpose of this offensive, we must consider the situation that had taken shape when it began. In May 1980 the enemy army took the offensive with the intention of encircling and destroying our rear regions, which, from the political standpoint, represent our bases of support because our armed forces are deployed there and the civilian population which has collectively and actively supported the front lives there. These support bases do not merely allow us to exist but also, and most importantly, promote the consolidation of our forces over a large area. We have such bases in the departments of San Vicente, Chalatenango and Morazan, where the enemy has already lost control while we are acquiring stronger and broader influence. To regain lost positions, the enemy launched a broad-scale offensive, which became more intense in the final months of last year, when these departments were subjected to armed attacks.

This was the situation until 10 January, when the supreme command decided to move from a defensive strategy to a general offensive in order to immobilize the enemy and seize the initiative. We worked out a plan whose very name defines its purpose: "Plan for the Commencement of a General Offensive."

Question: What are the major objectives of the general offensive?

Answer: From the military standpoint, our primary objectives are the extension of combat operations to all parts of the country and a move from separate, purely partisan actions to planned military operations with the use of large military sub-units and more powerful weapons, including artillery, combining partisan and regular methods of warfare. Besides this, other objectives of a political and military nature were also envisaged. One of them was the establishment of the preconditions for stronger international support for our movement. We wanted to attain the kind of solidarity that would promote the creation of alliances of international forces, including alliances on the governmental level, capable of frustrating imperialism's plans for intervention.

Within the country we wanted to establish the necessary conditions for rebellions in various regions, with the prospects of their evolution into a nationwide rebellion.

Another objective was the creation of the kind of military and political atmosphere that would promote combat interaction by the armed revolutionary movement headed by the PLF and the democratic and patriotic segment of the enemy army.

Besides this, we hoped to lay a basis for the further development of our offensive at its highest level.

Question: Does this mean that the fall of the junta was not an objective of the plan during this stage?

Answer: We realized that we did not yet have enough strength to overthrow the dictatorship and that the general offensive would continue for a fairly long period of time. To a considerable degree, this could be promoted by such objective factors as the reinforcement of the enemy army by means of assistance from the United States or intervention by other foreign armies. We are striving, however, for the continuous and constant growth of the offensive.

In connection with this, I would like to say that we took an excessively victorious tone in our propaganda during the first days of the offensive, particularly in regard to the final goals of the offensive, and this brought about a situation in which the international public is confused and uncertain about events in our country.

Question: What are the specific results of the general offensive?

Answer: The supreme command summed up the results of the initial period of active military operations by the front, which have affected the entire country. They proved that our armed forces have acquired considerable combat experience, "have received their baptism of fire" and have become stronger in all respects. We have been successful in the command of large military units, capable of nationwide combat operations. The armed forces have increased in number because we were able to recruit new volunteers during the course of our offensive and ensure the growth of our ranks.

We strengthened our rear on all four fronts of combat operations, and in some cases--on the western front, for example--we created new rear regions and new support bases. Our base on the eastern front was considerably enlarged, particularly

in the north of the departments of Morazan, La Union and San Vicente, in the departments of San Miguel and Chalatenango and in the regions surrounding the Chichontepec volcano. We also enlarged and strengthened the support bases that were beginning to take shape in the department of La Paz. These were the specific advances we made during the course of the general offensive.

Question: What was the reason for the front forces' retreat from the administrative centers of departments and other important cities? How did this affect the plan?

Answer: As I already said, the plan for the offensive right up to the complete victory of the revolution will depend on various factors, including stronger military support of the junta by the U.S. Government. The situation will also be affected by important domestic factors, such as the involvement of democratic and patriotic forces in the army in combat on the side of the people and their unification around the PLF.

From 10 through 13 January at least, and in some cases through 15 and 16 January, we were conducting offensive operations in almost all departmental administrative centers, we had encircled the fortifications and barracks in these centers and had occupied the cities. Therefore, we were on the offensive and the enemy was on the defensive. But the situation was such that both we and the enemy had extremely limited possibilities for maneuvering because neither the enemy nor we had mobile forces to conduct new operations. On the other hand, the plan for combat operations during the initial stage of the offensive had been fulfilled and we had to move on to new operations. For this reason, it was absolutely essential to withdraw our units that had encircled the enemy fortifications in the administrative centers of departments to our rear regions for the redeployment of our forces. This is what we are doing now.

Enemy forces have been displaced throughout the country. And we, who have the strategic initiative on our side, are attacking them and are able to freely maneuver our forces. This is already a stage of transition to new combat action, to new operations within the context of the general strategic offensive. The siege in the administrative centers of departments could not have gone on indefinitely, and this was not our objective. In false propaganda, the junta is trying to depict the strategic redeployment of our forces within the country as our defeat and its victory. The junta's false reports of victory will not continue for long. Reality will prove that those the junta has called the defeated are actually stronger.

Question: What kind of actions did the plan envisage in San Salvador and its environs? What was the purpose of the strike and how effective was it?

Answer: We could not say, as the junta did, that the strike was a failure. But it was not a success either. The strike began on 13 January, just as planned, at the main industrial enterprises of San Salvador and stopped the work of several ministries and banks. But since trade enterprises in San Salvador continued to operate under the control of the military establishment and martial law was imposed in the transportation sphere, keeping most bus stations opened, it appeared that the strike had failed, and the junta is trying to exaggerate and make use of this apparent failure.

Our analysis of this strike objectively led to the following conclusions. Large-scale combat operations would be necessary in the capital for a strike of larger dimensions. In 1980 the working public of San Salvador was hit by a wave of brutal terror. Many activists and leaders of organizations were killed, particularly in the last months of the year. The enemy's crack strategic forces are concentrated in the capital, as well as the junta's repressive detachments. Under these conditions, the masses did not support the strike actively enough.

We feel that one of the weak spots in our implementation of the plan was our failure to launch crushing attacks in San Salvador, which would have led to the successful spread of the rebellion in the capital.

Rebel uprisings in other parts of the country were successful. For example, in Chalchuapa, the second most important city in the department of Santa Ana and one of the largest cities in the country, the rebellion was carried out with the broadest participation by the masses and its goals were attained. Part of the enemy's garrison was destroyed and the remaining troops were scattered.

Speculating on the weaknesses in the organization of the strike in the capital, the junta is spreading false propagandistic statements, alleging that the Salvadoran people, the masses, are not following us or supporting us but, on the contrary, support the government. Anyone who has visited San Salvador recently must have noticed that no remarks either directly or indirectly in support of the government are made by the inhabitants of the capital.

Question: How do you feel about the Archbishop of San Salvador's assessment of the present situation in the capital?

Answer: According to the Archbishop of San Salvador, Monsignor Rivera y Damas, the strike in the capital demonstrated that the masses support neither the PLF nor the junta. All of this is reminiscent of the theory of the silent majority or something like that. We categorically state that the Archbishop's assessment of these events is incorrect and that future events will corroborate this. The popular masses of San Salvador have made a tremendous contribution to the revolutionary movement in our country and will display revolutionary vigor and fighting ability in new stages of the general offensive.

Question: What are you doing to stimulate mass demonstrations, particularly in San Salvador?

Answer: We conducted a thorough and painstaking analysis of past events. I have already told you some of our general conclusions. On the basis of this analysis, we have appealed to the masses in the capital to prepare for new battles. Besides this, we are improving the leadership of the organizations making up the PLF and we are improving the coordination of our actions, our organizational structure and our planning. I do not want to say that we are appealing for an immediate strike. I am referring to future battles in San Salvador, which will become part of the general plan of the nationwide offensive.

Question: How does the continuation of military operations relate to the front's declared willingness to engage in dialogue and negotiations? Will there be a dialogue with the junta? Will there be negotiations with the United States?

Answer: We do not draw a contrast between offensive and negotiations. From the very beginning, particularly after our announcements in November 1980 and later, we expressed our willingness to conduct a dialogue and, if certain terms were met, to negotiate with the U.S. Government. We feel that we must negotiate with the United States because the junta and the army's fascist command are illegal and do not express the wishes of the Salvadoran people. After all, this is a government of murderers conducting a policy of genocide. The junta has weak and contradictory support even among ultrareactionary forces in the country and has only remained in power with the aid of American weapons and the military advisers who are constantly coming to our country. We must talk with those who are actually in command and pay the bills--that is, with the government of the United States.

During the very first days of the offensive, the U.S. Government expressed its willingness to speak with us and even specified the topics for discussion. We consented to the talks but the U.S. Government then retracted its proposals and simultaneously decided to increase military aid to the junta.

In reality, the so-called American military aid to the junta did not cease for a single day, and it is not actually aid, but open military intervention by the United States in our country. The Hercules cargo planes of the U.S. Air Force, which fly here from American bases in the Panama Canal zone, deliver huge quantities of equipment to the Salvadoran Army. Judging by the carrying capacity of the Hercules planes and the number of flights they make (there have been days when the number has reached 10), it would seem that the United States is making much larger deliveries than it will admit to publicly. Therefore, U.S. aid has been far in excess of the 5 million dollars allocated by the Reagan Administration soon after the inauguration.

The United States has embarked on a course of military escalation similar to the one it employed in Vietnam: weapons, advisers, helicopters....

The United States has blocked all avenues to dialogue and negotiations and, on the contrary, has intensified its intervention in our country's affairs.

Question: Is there the danger that the conflict could spread beyond this region?

Answer: By choosing the course of military escalation, the American imperialists have endangered the cause of peace in Central America and the rest of the world. It must be borne in mind that Central America is located in the explosive Caribbean zone, where socialist Cuba is also situated. After they refused to negotiate, the imperialists began to exert extremely brutal pressure on the Nicaraguan Government, accusing it of sending partisans to our country and of giving us aid in the form of military equipment. All of this is false. The so-called landing of Nicaraguan partisans was invented by the head of the junta, Napoleon Duarte, and the U.S. ambassador in El Salvador, R. White, who have completely discredited themselves by supporting the fascists.

The United States is urging the governments of Honduras and Guatemala to mobilize and render military assistance to the Salvadoran Army of murderers. A subunit of the Guatemalan Army has already been responsible for the first invasion in the western part of our country, which was not very large, but it was not very small either, and it endangered our forces from the rear. We feel that the United

States' policy line of escalation, its attempts to involve the armies of neighboring countries in the conflict and its exertion of stronger pressure on the Nicaraguan Government with the simultaneous arming of Salvadoran fascists and the offer of unlimited assistance to them could lead to the "regionalization" of the conflict. What is more, the "internationalization," or, more precisely, the "regionalization" of the conflict would obviously threaten the stability of peace throughout the world.

In spite of the U.S. efforts to escalate the conflict, we are reaffirming our willingness to negotiate. We have advised the new Reagan Administration of our position and we believe that there is no contradiction between our offensive and negotiations. We will develop the new stages of our general strategic offensive resolutely and without the slightest hesitation, but we will simultaneously, I repeat, reaffirm our willingness to commence dialogue and negotiations. We do not want the conflict to spread to the entire region and we do not want fraternal neighboring peoples to be involved in our conflict.

We want peace. Although we are now at war, it is only because our people have no other way of achieving real peace and attaining justice. The Central American people know from their own experience that fascists must be overthrown, murderers who have seized power must be discarded in the "wastebasket" of history, because there can be no peace as long as they govern a country. This is exactly what happened in Nicaragua, where a similar situation existed until July 1979. Murder, genocide and violence! It was not until after the Somoza dictatorship was overthrown on 19 July 1979 that peace was secured in the country.

Fascists and reactionaries cannot secure peace in our country. Duarte calls himself a "champion" of peace. But his brand of "pacification" is backed up by American guns and bullets and the help of U.S. advisers. The Salvadoran people, who sense the support of the entire world public, can win the peace they deserve, a just, strong and lasting peace. To pave the way for this, the rotten government of murderers must be overthrown and a popular, democratic and revolutionary regime must be established.

Question: What role does the PLF assign to international solidarity in its efforts to stop the growing intervention by the United States?

Answer: Considering the present situation in the country and the role the United States is playing in our conflict, I would like to issue an appeal to the entire world public: More active solidarity must be displayed and the American military aid to the junta must be curtailed. Nine out of every ten American bullets that come here as part of this aid murder children, women, the elderly and the defenseless, and not the fighters of the PLF. The losses inflicted on the enemy by revolutionary armed forces are quite insignificant. The civilian population is the first to suffer as a result of punitive expeditions.

We are appealing for heightened international solidarity, focusing our efforts on two demands: Firstly, the military aid to the Salvadoran junta must be curtailed and, secondly, the people of Nicaragua must be supported. Solidarity with the revolutionary movement in El Salvador and solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution are now inextricably connected. The steps taken by the U.S. Government have underscored this connection and have made it obvious to everyone.

We are certain that international public opinion must realize that this indissoluble connection exists and will simultaneously oppose imperialist threats to the revolution in Nicaragua and support the revolutionary movement in El Salvador, headed by the People's Liberation Front.

The movement for international solidarity should not be limited, however, to the demand for the immediate curtailment of aid to the junta. Imperialist intervention in any form must cease, including the infiltration of our country by foreign troops.

Question: Little is known about the internal structure of the PLF leadership. Could you tell us something about this?

Answer: The Supreme Command of the PLF is a collective body. In May 1980 the Unified Revolutionary Leadership (URL) was established. It is the supreme organ in charge of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement, formed within the PLF framework. This is a military-political leadership.

The URL, which is already known within the country and abroad, is made up of 15 members: 3 from each of 5 PLF organizations. The five leaders of the organizations make up the executive body of the URL. The Supreme Command is also under the jurisdiction of this executive administration.

One of the members of the Supreme Command, Comrade Marcial, the leader of the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), is in charge of the internal coordination of command operations. But the command functions as a collective body and, in this capacity, supervises the general offensive and the war being waged by the entire population against its oppressors.

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INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES STRIKES, TERRORIST ESCALATION

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Aug 81 p A-4

The country is experiencing a campaign designed to destabilize the democratic system, and the government has considered the possibility of taking certain steps, if this threat becomes more acute, Minister of Interior Jose Maria de la Jara stated yesterday.

He indicated that if the panorama of strikes and terrorism, with outbreaks in recent hours at various points in the country, becomes more serious, "the government would have to consider adopting certain effective measures at the proper moment."

He termed the terrorist attacks on the foreign ministry and more recently in Tacna and Trujillo abominable unpatriotic acts. "They are cunning blows by the destroyers of our national territory," he stressed.

More Funds

De la Jara announced that his ministry has asked for 330 billion soles as urgent budget requirements, while it has been allocated 154 billion, a quantity he termed inadequate.

He said that he planned to visit the National Defense and Internal Order Commission today, Friday, "to make an anguished appeal" for the expansion of the sum allocated to his ministry.

The minister also said that it does not suffice to say that "steps must be taken," because such steps cost a great deal of money and, without the necessary resources, it is impossible to make them functional. "With the limited resources we have available, we are making a great effort to combat the elements ranging throughout the national territory at all hours of the day and in the most desolate corners," he said, and he also said that with the increased budget allocation for which he will ask, the three police forces will be strengthened.

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IRRIGATION PROJECT INVOLVES 101,870 HECTARES, 2,400 MEGAWATTS

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Aug 81 p A-22

[Text] Ica, 22 August--For more than 50 years, institutions in the Ica area have been calling for an irrigation project on the Pampas River, requiring the overflow of the waters in the Atlantic Basin to the Pacific Basin, in an estimated volume of 1.848 billion cubic meters, to irrigate 101,870 hectares. Of this total, 57,470 will be newly irrigated land expanding the agricultural frontier, in the first stage, while 10 hydroelectric plants will generate 2.4 million kilowatts to be used in the national electrical network.

The ambitious project, which will place the Ica project first among our national hydroelectric projects, was proposed on 20 April 1968 by two Spanish companies specializing in hydroelectric projects.

Characteristics

The project, which has become the hope of this region, involves basically diverting the surplus water in the Pampas system toward the Pacific.

The project has two parts: Pampas North and Pampas Center, and it calls for the construction of a 38-km tunnel between Quero and Urancancha.

First Stage

In the first stage, the waters from the Pampas rivers as such and Urancancha will be utilized to create the Libertadores and Urancancha reservoirs, with a storage capacity of 274 million cubic meters and 801 million cubic meters, respectively.

Second Stage

The second or Pampas Center stage involves the use of the Caracha and Urubamba rivers, which will in turn serve to create two reservoirs by those names with a storage capacity of 140 and 760 million cubic meters of water, respectively.

In other words, the four reservoirs will have a total storage capacity of 1.848 billion cubic meters of water, the largest volume of water for hydroelectric purposes.

Ten Power Plants

As the project calls for the transfer of water from one basin to the other, it should be made clear that the Atlantic Basin is 1200 meters deeper than the Pacific Basin. For the purpose, 10 hydroelectric plants will be needed. There will be 4 along the Ica route, 3 along the Grande route and 3 along the Aja route.

The project has great hydroelectric advantages, as it will transform Ica into the producer for electricity for a large part of the country through the national network.

5157

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CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES SUSPENDS APRA CONGRESSMAN

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Aug 81 p A-1

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies decided last night by a majority of votes to suspend APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] representative Alan Garcia Perez from his functions for a period of 15 days, upon his third refusal to retract statements regarded as offensive to the president of the Council of Ministers, Manuel Ulloa Elias.

Reliable sources reported that 79 members of the AP [Popular Action]-PPC [Popular Christian Party] bench voted for the suspension, with 58 votes against it. These latter votes included those of representatives of the Aprista Party and the United Left, as well as Manuel Arce Zagaceta and Ruben Soldevilla (AP) and Miguel Angel Mufarech Nemy (PPC).

It was also learned that the secret session which began at 1855 hours and ended at exactly midnight was characterized in general terms by a dignified atmosphere, although there was tension at certain moments, because the 15-day suspension was regarded as excessive by the opposition.

Garcia Perez is the second deputy to be suspended from his legislative functions, since a similar penalty was imposed last April upon Manuel Dammert (UNIR-PCR), although for only 5 days. Last night the government bench also rejected a motion submitted by the PAP [Aprista Party of Peru] and the IU [United Left], asking for reconsideration of the penalty against representative Manuel Dammert.

During the secret session, an CPA [Aprista Parliamentary Bloc] document was read, the substantive portion of which said: "The undersigned deputies, members of the CPA, express their solidarity with Deputy Alan Garcia, and adopt as their own the statements he made, which they do not regard as offensive."

After the secret session, the national representatives continued their work on the discussion of the budget for the lower chamber. The session was still in progress as this edition went to press (0100 hours).

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BELAUNDE DISCUSSES 1982 BUDGET ALLOCATION, STRIKES

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 24 Aug 81 p A-4

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday confirmed the fact that the federal budget of the republic for 1982 will come to about 3 billion soles and the draft thereof is expected to be dispatched Tuesday morning during the special Council of Ministers meeting. He said that the budget resources will be allocated mainly toward the needs of the education, agriculture, energy, highway, housing and health sectors.

In connection with the education sector, the chief of state explained that it will receive "gradual" budget increases, although it is not as yet possible to measure up to the requirements of the constitution. He said that plans call for continuing to support the reorganization and maintenance of the local schools on the national level.

He stressed that the distribution of budget funds is being carried out in as balanced a form as possible, "since a half must go to the payment of the foreign debt and national defense and the other half to the support of many programs."

"We are not sending people home, as other governments have often done. We are trying to keep the government employees in their posts, sometimes transferring them, but avoiding problems of unemployment or support," he commented.

Wage Increases

Belaunde, who invited journalists to attend mass at the palace after talking with them, reiterated that the wage increases will be effective in the month of October and that they will be consistent with the devaluation indices recorded since the earlier increase decreed in June.

"If we maintain discipline and contain inflation, limiting ourselves to the increase which must be made in wages, I believe that we can end this year successfully and embark upon 1982 under favorable conditions," he said in this connection.

Strikes

In discussing the strikes by medical and banking workers, he said that they are worrisome labor conflicts, but that he hopes with confidence that they will shortly be resolved.

He mentioned that the Bank Association has made a proposal and that even yesterday the talks continued, although it was a Sunday.

Concerning the medical strike, he commented that "there is a little intransigence," since he has often stated as chief of state that the country is experiencing an acute fiscal crisis, "which forces us to ask for the cooperation of all sectors, since we must all make sacrifices and carry a part of the burden if the country is to move forward and if we are to have promising future years."

Emergency

The president stated that for now, despite the labor problem mentioned and the other strikes reported, there is no need to adopt the emergency measures for which the constitution provides, while at the same time he again praised the sense of responsibility which led the CGTP [General Confederation of Workers of Peru] and the CTP [Confederation of Workers of Peru] to suspend the strikes they planned in recent days.

Belaunde said in this connection that the government "will maintain calm."

"I had this experience here for 5 years the last time, and now 1, i.e., more than 6 years, and I have learned something, above all to maintain calm," he stressed.

U.S. Ambassador

In answer to a question from the press about the position of the government on the possible appointment of Frank Ortiz as U.S. ambassador to Lima, Belaunde explained that all of the rumors which circulated about the earlier activities of this diplomatic official in Peru have been investigated.

He said that information was even sought from members of the preceding administration, and that "the rumors which have been circulated about his activities have been proved unfounded."

He noted that "diplomats sometimes are the victims of baseless criticism, and in this case Frank Ortiz enjoys the full confidence of the U.S. government. The only thing I regret is the withdrawal of Ambassador Edwin Corr, who is a great friend of Peru."

Purchase of Aircraft

In speaking of the reported purchase of K-Fir aircraft by Ecuador, Belaunde explained that "governments always assume the responsibility for defense," and that where ours is concerned, "we do not have aggressive, but dissuasive, armed forces, since all of our effort is devoted to safeguarding our frontiers and sovereignty."

"We do not threaten anyone," the chief of state remarked.

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Sept. 29, 1981

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